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Israel Continues Air Attacks on Lebanon Targets

TEL AVIV, June 19 (AP).—Israeli planes bombed suspected Arab guerrilla encampments in southern Lebanon today for the second day in a row and the third time since President Nixon ended his Middle East peace mission yesterday.

The air strikes indicated a resumption in the war against Arab terrorists which was suspended during Mr. Nixon's tour—apparently to avoid embarrassing Mr. Nixon. The bombers concentrated on a Fatahland by the Israelis because the region is reportedly dominated by the largest of the guerrilla groups.

There were no reports of casualties in today's dawn attack, United Press International reported from Beirut. Press reports said one guerrilla was killed and several wounded and at least four Lebanese civilians, including a child, wounded in yesterday's raids.

Retaliatory Raids

Today's raid, and the two strikes yesterday were clearly in retaliation for a terrorist mission on Kibbutz Shamir six days ago, when four guerrillas killed two Israelis and a New Zealand volunteer before being gunned down by civilian defenders.

Also in Beirut, the Lebanese cabinet discussed the raids and Israel's "continuous aggressions" against southern Lebanese villages at a three-hour meeting today, Radio Lebanon said, UPI reported.

The Conservative party was joined by the Liberals, Scottish Nationalists and a scattering of smaller groups to defeat the government, 306-298, on a bill authorizing a government plane to hand back \$10 million taken from labor unions because they refused to register under the previous Conservative government's Industrial Relations Act.

Political observers said they doubted that Mr. Wilson would resign and call for new elections on this issue immediately. But it marked the opening shots in a Conservative campaign to harass the government.

Top Woman In Russia Is Losing Post

By Robert G. Kaiser

MOSCOW, June 19 (UPI).—Yekaterina Furtskaya, Soviet Minister of Culture and the highest-ranking woman in the Soviet Union, has lost her seat in the Supreme Soviet, a signal that she will probably lose her other titles too.

Western analysts and Soviet sources agreed that Mrs. Furtskaya would probably be replaced as minister of culture soon. Every other minister of the Soviet government retained his place in the Supreme Soviet elected Sunday.

Final results of those elections were published today. The list of results was also the first published list of all candidates, who are handicapped by the regime and run unopposed. Publication of this list showed that Mrs. Furtskaya had not been a candidate for a Supreme Soviet.

According to the official tally, 97.79 percent of the voters—who presented 99.98 percent of eligible voters—voted for the proposed candidates.

If, indeed, Mrs. Furtskaya's political career is over, an unusual stage in Soviet politics has ended. At one time, she reached the highest level—membership in the Politburo (then called the Presidium) of the Communist Party. As a protegee of Nikita Khrushchev, she held a place in that body from 1957 to 1961.

Mrs. Furtskaya, 64, has been a controversial minister of culture since 1960, a period in which controls on Soviet artists, writers, (Continued on Page 2, Col. 3)

According to Report to Senate Committee

U.S. Needy Said to Be 'Hungrier and Poorer'

By Austin Scott

WASHINGTON, June 19 (WP).—A Senate committee began today the most comprehensive re-evaluation of the nation's hunger problem since the 1968 White House Hunger Conference, and its opening message is somber. The main preliminary conclusion:

Despite billions of dollars poured into ever-expanding food programs, "five years after President Nixon's promise to end hunger in America . . . the nation's needy are hungrier and poorer."

That conclusion is made in a 168-page report packed with statistics. It was written by a panel of 26 experts who included nutritionists, government officials, economists and poor people.

The report claims that even though spending for federal food programs jumped from \$1.8 billion in fiscal year 1970 to \$5.1 billion in fiscal 1974, and participation rates in most programs increased,

inflation more than canceled the help those boosts were able to give.

From December, 1970, to March, 1974, the report said, food stamp allotments for a family of four rose 34 percent and welfare allowances rose 14.7 percent. But the cost of food in the government's lowest priced "Economy Food Plan" jumped 41.7 percent.

Under the government's food stamp program, poor families can buy coupons from welfare agencies, paying an amount that depends on their monthly net income. The coupons may be exchanged in many grocery stores for specified items of food. In practice, the families actually pay a small fraction of the face-value of the food coupons.

The federal government, in effect, subsidizes their purchase of food. Federal outlays for food stamps are expected to rise to \$3.9 billion in fiscal 1975, which begins July 1, compared with \$577 million in fiscal 1970.

(Continued on Page 3, Col. 5)

(This food plan was drawn up by the Department of Agriculture to keep track of what it costs the poor to eat. The department, however, says the plan does not provide adequate nutrition over an extended time.)

Consequently, for those poor people who were participating in the food stamp program throughout this period of time, their food expenses increased 22.6 percent more rapidly than did the size of their food stamp coupon allotments," the report concludes.

The report adds that the Agriculture Department's own figures show that only 35.6 percent of the 37 million people eligible for food stamp relief were actually getting it as of last February.

The message promises difficulties for the Senate Select Committee on Nutrition and Human Needs, partly because its documentation challenges a number of old and familiar assumptions.

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it still before the courts and that he was under a court-imposed "gag" rule.

Instead, he explained his general policy, and sought to justify (Continued on Page 3, Col. 5)

it by citing the law, the guidelines adopted by the American Bar Association and the public record of the prosecution's work.

The public record shows, as he pointed out, that many defendants—all of those who plea-bargained, in fact, with the exception of former attorney general Richard Kleindienst and the defendants in the cases involving illegal corporate contributions to election campaigns—had pleaded guilty to felonies that were punishable by up to five years and in one case 10 years in prison.

Mr. Jaworski made his comments in response to recent newspaper editorials, magazine articles and public comments by some lawyers, all questioning the plea-bargaining policies of the prosecution.

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Take Over Radio Network

Portuguese Armed Forces
Tighten Control Over Media

LISBON, June 19 (NYT).—The Portuguese armed forces tightened their grip over the news media today by assuming full control over the state-run radio network.

The appointment of officers to run radio programming, technical and administrative services with overall military direction followed a take-over Friday of the television services, for which the military also has the basic responsibility.

A seven-man military committee is soon to be formed to supervise the press, radio, television, cinema and theater.

The assumption of direct command and supervision in the communications field made evident the continuing role of the movement of young officers that overthrew the old dictatorship on April 25. The military group had nominally withdrawn three weeks after the coup in favor of a provisional civilian government under Gen. Antonio de Spínola as president of the republic.

Since then, there have been indications of military discontent with the way in which the government has confronted tough political and economic problems. Notable examples are the continuing war in the three Portuguese territories in Africa and the deteriorating economic situation characterized by strikes, inflation and a business slowdown.

Postal Strike in 3d Day

A strike by government postal workers that has affected the mails and telecommunications is in its third day. No agreement was in sight on the workers' demands for higher pay and shorter hours, demands which the government said it was unable to meet.

Gen. Spínola said after his meeting with President Nixon in the Azores today that they had agreed on the principle of self-determination, the solution that Portugal has proposed for ending the fighting.

American support for such self-determination, however, was not recognized by observers here as likely to influence the liberation movements whose leaders seek independence immediately.

Soares Denies Rift

OTTAWA, June 19 (AP).—Prime Minister Mario Soares of Portugal yesterday in effect denied reports that there were irreconcilable differences between him and President Spínola.

Asked about the reports, Mr. Soares said at a press conference that Portugal now has a coalition government "with a common program, respected by all elements in the government, by the armed forces and by President Spínola."

Portugal now being a democratic country, with the coalition consisting of Socialists, liberals and Communists. "It is only too natural that some are to the left, others to the right and again others in the center on certain issues," Mr. Soares said.

But he stressed that "there are no differences between the government and Spínola. The President did not retreat from his earlier position on decolonization."

Berlin-Lisbon Ties

BERLIN, June 19 (AP).—East Germany and Portugal have agreed to establish diplomatic relations, the official East German press agency ADN reported today.



Associated Press
LOW-PRICE PROTEST—Farmers of France's Brittany region yesterday dropped some 20 tons of artichokes in the courtyard of the administrative center at Morlaix. They were protesting the low prices they get for their produce.

Woman Minister of Culture Loses Supreme Soviet Seat

(Continued from Page 1)

theaters and film makers have steadily tightened. By reputation, she is a heavy drinker and crude talker, though in many trips abroad she has conveyed a gentle image.

The first sign that she was in trouble came this spring, when she was forced to pay more than 60,000 rubles (about \$80,000) to the state as reimbursement for work done by a state construction agency on her dacha outside Moscow.

According to credible sources, Mrs. Furtsaeva built the big dacha with the help of one of Moscow's biggest construction trusts. The director of the organization, it is said, was awarded an important state prize when Mrs. Furtsaeva was first secretary of the Moscow City Communist party in the mid-1950s, and has since felt indebted to her.

She paid 60,000 rubles (\$80,000) for the dacha, although its real cost was 110,000 rubles (\$14,000) or more, according to these sources. Even for 50,000 rubles, no ordinary citizen could get a state construction agency to build him a dacha. This privilege is reserved for important citizens.

Perhaps because of her close identification with Mr. Khrushchev, who was ousted in 1964, rumors of Mrs. Furtsaeva's imminent dismissal have been circulating in Moscow for years. Asked about rumors concerning the dacha incident at a press conference last month, she refused to reply and quickly ended the meeting.

She is married to N.P. Firzbin, a deputy minister of foreign affairs. She is the only woman in the Soviet Council of Ministers, and one of a handful in the party Central Committee.

Follow-up Measures

Government spokesman Andre Rossi said at a news conference that the increase of social-welfare benefits will be followed soon by legislation concerning job security, improvement of working and living conditions and increasing the responsibility of workers in their places of employment.

Prime Minister Jacques Chirac said that the measures include:

• A 7.5 percent increase in the minimum wage—from 5.95 francs (\$1.20) to 6.40 francs (\$1.30) an hour or to the equivalent of 1,213 francs (\$347) a month, figured on France's average work week of 43 hours.

• A 21 percent increase in the guaranteed minimum allowance for aged persons—from 5,200 francs (\$1,061) to 6,300 francs (\$1,285) a year.

• A 12.2 percent increase in government subsidies to families with many children.

In a television talk to the nation tonight, Mr. Giscard d'Estaing said that these increases were not enough, but "I think that these decisions taken at this time—concerning the aged and the minimum wage, correspond to what is possible in France in 1974."

Asking for Advice

Mr. Chirac has sent a letter to the 800,000-member National Employers' Council and to all major labor unions asking for advice on various measures to improve the condition of the lower-income population and to basically change social relations, officials said.

Today's steps were the second major domestic policy move since the President's election last month. Last week, the government decided to raise corporation and income taxes, cut back budget expenditure and tighten credit.

Kissinger Giscard to Meet

Paris, June 19 (AP).—The Elysée Palace announced today that Secretary of State Henry Kissinger would stop in Paris early next month to confer with Mr. Giscard d'Estaing. No date was announced.

New Ombudsman Named

PARIS, June 19 (AP).—The cabinet today appointed Aimé Paquet, a former minister, to become the country's new Ombudsman.

He will replace former Premier Antoine Pinay, who resigned last month to back Mr. Giscard d'Estaing in the presidential election.

German Police Free Jordanian Student

HEIDELBERG, West Germany, June 19 (UPI).—West German police today released Jordanian student Riad Shuray, 22, arrested last week on suspicion of belonging to a Palestinian terrorist group.

Mr. Shuray was arrested in Saarbrücken on charges of plotting to blow up the Israeli Embassy in Bonn and one of the nine World Cup soccer championship stadiums in West Germany, his lawyer said. The attorney added that the security service informer who made the original allegations withdrew his statement.

Only the cause of death—

Politics Triumphs Over Ecology

Bonn Defies East, Will Open Berlin Agency

By Joe Alex Morris Jr.

BONN, June 19.—With a rare show of unanimity, the West German parliament today voted to set up the Federal Environmental Office in West Berlin even though this could hamper East-West cooperation against

charges of a sellout by the opposition to change the government's mind and get the issue before the house in its last week before the recess.

An added factor in spurring the government to action was the controversy this year surrounding the anniversary of the anti-Russian uprising in East Germany on June 17, 1953. The government wanted to cancel the holiday but the opposition threatened to boycott parliament and hold a symbolic commemorative meeting in Berlin.

To avoid this the government agreed not to have a parliamentary session and the opposition was saved the embarrassment of a walkout.

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News Analysis

Russia Grants 3 Minor Points At European Security Parley

By Don Cook

GENEVA, June 19.—In obvious diplomatic preparation for President Nixon's Moscow visit, the Soviet Union has offered three minor concessions to the West to try to put some appearance of motion into the deadlocked European Conference on Security and Cooperation.

The Russians have also sent out diplomatic messages to most if not all the other 34 countries taking part in the conference, proposing that deputy foreign ministers be sent to Geneva to speed up the negotiations. The Russian communication went out about a week ago, but the reaction in European capitals has been almost universally one of cool silence. The problem, as Western diplomats see it, is not the level of the negotiations but the level of what the Russians are prepared to offer.

However, diplomats here expect that the Russians will now be putting pressure on Mr. Nixon directly in Moscow next week to try to get U.S. agreement to upgrading the political level of the negotiations. They also speculate that the Russians will ask the President to agree to fixing some target date, such as Sept. 1, for winding up this phase of the conference in preparation for a grand finale in Helsinki—which the Russians want to see take place at the summit level.

Resentment Fueled

But as simple as these moves might seem to be, they will certainly cause resentment and trouble with the West Europeans if they do emerge from the Moscow summit. The fact is that the West Europeans and even some of the nonaligned countries represented here are now taking a much tougher attitude toward the security conference than seems to prevail in either Washington or Moscow. Most of the European delegations are quite prepared to see the whole affair drift off into diplomatic oblivion rather than find themselves forced or asked to sign an agreement with the Russians which does not meet at least minimal Western demands.

In fact, the government appears ready to shelve the whole subject until after the summer parliamentary vacation. It took an urgent appeal from Klaus Schutze, the Social Democratic mayor of West Berlin, plus

the idea of putting the office in West Berlin was first suggested by former minister Egon Bahr, who was former Chancellor Willy Brandt's chief aide in East-West negotiations. Mr. Brandt's Social Democrats started having second thoughts when the protests began something that Mr. Bahr apparently felt would not happen.

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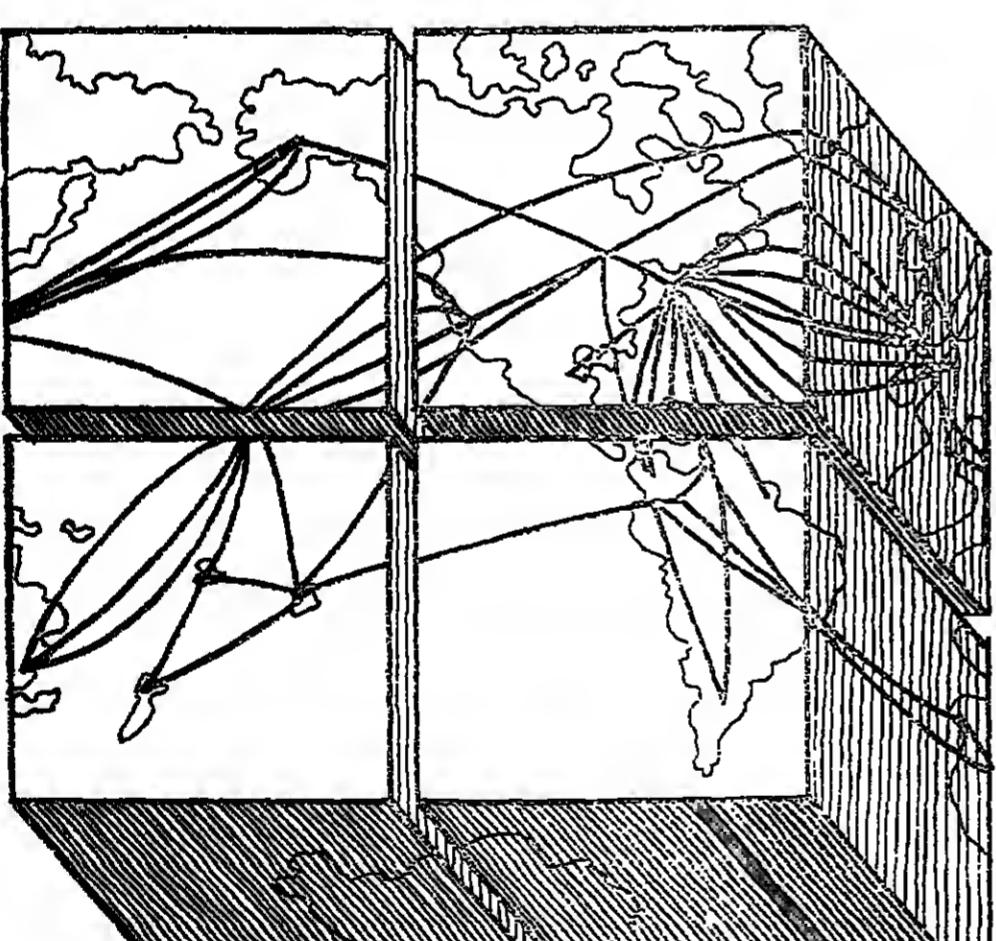
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French Cardinal's Death Is Cause Célébre

By Jonathan C. Randal

PARIS, June 19 (UPI).—The cabinet today appointed Aimé Paquet, a former minister, to become the country's new Ombudsman.

He will replace former Premier Antoine Pinay, who resigned last month to back Mr. Giscard d'Estaing in the presidential election.

The first signs of some doubts in the church hierarchy came from Gabriel Cardinal Garrone, who delivered Cardinal Daenzer's eulogy in Rome. After praising him, Cardinal Garrone noted, "God grant us pardon. Our existence cannot fail to include an element of weakness and shadow."

Only the cause of death—

burst blood vessel—was not in question. The girl soon disappeared, but not before it was established that the cardinal had a large sum of money on his person and that his last visit had been his first.

Church Was Silent

For weeks, the church said nothing which could explain the discrepancies surrounding the death of the cardinal, who was not otherwise identified, who apparently was being blackmailed. At least that was the inference drawn from the fact that the cardinal was carrying a large sum of money when he died.

The Person We Knew

Only on Friday did the secretariat of the French Episcopate issue a statement. It expressed faith in "the person we knew."

Le Cardinal Daenzer, in current issue, denied charges.

It argued that Cardinal Daenzer, by virtue of his professed activities, was a public figure.



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National Hero Sees Himself a Fool

Japanese Now Regrets Hiding 30 Years as Soldier in Jungle

By Richard Halloran

TOKYO, June 19 (UPI)—Three months ago, Lt. Hiroo Onoda of the Imperial Japanese army returned to Japan after living in a Philippine jungle for 30 years. He said he had stayed here because he thought of

"nothing but accomplishing my duty."

Today, Mr. Onoda has told close associates, he thinks he was a fool.

The former intelligence and guerrilla officer, ordered to remain on Lubang Island when the Japanese withdrew toward the end of World War II, has said he realizes now that his sacrifice was meaningless.

Mr. Onoda, who was greeted with an outpouring of national pride and emotion when he came home, said he has pondered his primitive life in the jungle and the modern life of Japan since he got back. He has concluded, "What a fool I was," according to persons who have talked with him at length.

But the Japanese have made him into a national hero, admiring his sense of dedication, his obedience and loyalty, and his resolve to survive.

Writing a Book

Mr. Onoda declined to be interviewed directly because he is completing a 12-part magazine series and a book on his experiences. He has given a publisher here exclusive rights to his story.

The 52-year-old former soldier signed a \$180,000 contract for his memoirs shortly after his triumphal return. The publishers have spent the last few months drafting Mr. Onoda's memory for two ghost writers to spin into the magazine articles and the book.

Mr. Onoda took a break yesterday, however, to meet with Arsenio Villarosa, governor of the Philippine state of West Mindoro, which includes Lubang Island. Mr. Villarosa is here at the invitation of the Japanese government.

The governor, who last saw Mr. Onoda when he left the Philippines in March, said he "was a little bit more relaxed this time."

"He was not so cautious or suspicious and was more composed," Mr. Villarosa said. "He seems to be enjoying civilian life."

Mr. Villarosa said he had tried during a two-hour conversation to verify whether the former lieutenant had committed atrocities that have been charged to him. Mr. Onoda and two enlisted men who died in skirmishes with Philippine troops were said to have killed about 30 persons over the years.

Translator Balks

The governor said, however, that the interpreter furnished by the Japanese government had declined to translate the questions to Mr. Onoda.

Mr. Villarosa also said that Mr. Onoda might not have committed the murders since there was some reason to believe that Filipinos from Luzon, the main island, had gone to Lubang to rustle cattle. He said they may have sought to have blame for their crimes fall on Mr. Onoda and his men.

Mr. Onoda's associates said that he was slowly but steadily adjusting to modern life. Mr. Onoda has said that life in Japan today is worse than the prewar life he knew, but he has conceded that he needs more time to form a definitive idea about this.

Escaped Gorilla Mauls 2 in West Germany

LUDWIGSBURG, West Germany, June 19 (UPI)—A six-foot gorilla escaped from the local zoo yesterday and injured two people before it was shot down by police with machine guns.

The 450-pound ape jumped a six-foot fence around an electrical power plant and mauled two electricians.

Evidence Bears on Cover-Up

Panel Told Nixon Decided Early to Fire Cox

By Robert Siner

WASHINGTON, June 19 (IHT)—The House Judiciary Committee has given evidence that President Nixon decided to remove Archibald Cox as special Watergate prosecutor about 10 days before actual Oct. 20 firing.

Members of the panel, which has been meeting in closed session for the past month to consider evidence that could lead to the impeachment of Mr. Nixon, told newsmen that an affidavit from former Attorney General Elliot Richardson quoted

Nixon as saying, "Now we get rid of Cox" soon after Oct. 10 resignation of Vice-President Spiro Agnew.

Mr. Cox was fired after refusing orders from Mr. Nixon to seal all attempts to obtain subpoenaed White House tapes and documents. Mr. Richardson and chief deputy, William Ruckelshaus, resigned at the same time rather than carry out the President's demand that they oust the special prosecutor.

The firing of Mr. Cox brought a storm of public condemnation that led to the filing of eight impeachment resolutions in the House and ultimately to the committee's impeachment inquiry.

The timing of the President's decision to oust the special prosecutor is important in that could help to show whether firing came as a natural consequence of Mr. Cox's refusal to obey a presidential order, or whether the White House planned its incident in advance by giving



Jaworski Defends His Policy, Record on Plea-Bargaining

(Continued from Page 11)

means of failing to testify and withholding information and then by the sentence of a suspended 30-day jail term that he received.

Bread Discretion

Underlying the dispute about the Watergate dispositions are three basic facts about the judicial system: first, that plea-bargaining is a legal device and a major part of the justice system; second, that prosecutors have broad discretion in deciding whom and how to prosecute; and third, that judges have wide discretion in sentencing, which results in disparity in sentences.

Mr. Jaworski has been criticized, for instance, for the fact that some of the defendants who have pleaded guilty have received relatively light sentences while defendants who have gone to trial, such as the original Watergate burglars, have been given long sentences.

Yet the actual bargaining with the Watergate defendants was legal, as the law now stands: the sentences, as Mr. Jaworski points out, were imposed by judges who could have imposed heavier sentences.

The American Bar Association, moreover, of which Mr. Jaworski was once president, and many other organizations have repeatedly urged that judges use probation rather than imprisonment whenever possible and that prison terms, when imposed, be as brief as possible. The ABA suggests five years as the maximum in nearly all cases.

However, although judges have sole power to sentence defendants, the prosecution, in deciding on the charge to file against the client, is in effect setting the maximum term a judge can impose.

The Watergate prosecution has allowed a number of defendants to plead to a single count each of a crime punishable by a maximum of five years. Some of those could have been prosecuted for

charges punishable by many more years in prison.

The charge to which Klein-dienst pleaded was punishable by a maximum of one year.

Senators See Gaps in Data On Kissinger

By Murray Marder

WASHINGTON, June 19 (UPI)—

The Senate Foreign Relations Committee requested additional documents from the Justice Department yesterday for its new review of Secretary of State Henry Kissinger's involvement in governmental wiretapping.

Committee members said the issue for them is not the wiretapping as such, but whether the committee would have confirmed Mr. Kissinger last September on all the information now available.

Chairman William Fulbright, D-Ark, told newsmen that "there are appear to be gaps" in the information obtained so far, although he said the Justice Department has been cooperative. A Justice Department spokesman said the new request for information is "under consideration."

Committee sources said "a thorough" inquiry is intended, "without any deadline."

Would Step Aside

It was learned that in yesterday's closed committee meeting Sen. Fulbright offered to step aside from the renewed inquiry out of irritation over a proposed Senate resolution last week halting Mr. Kissinger's integrity and veracity before the new wiretapping review even begins.

Several members of the committee who had signed the laudatory Kissinger resolution offered yesterday to withdraw their names from it and induced Sen. Fulbright to pursue the new inquiry.

Sen. Fulbright, who also has been an enthusiastic supporter of Mr. Kissinger, said the committee has agreed unanimously to pursue the new investigation, and it is imperative to determine whether Mr. Kissinger told the "full truth" during his confirmation hearings about the wiretaps.

Mr. Kissinger said then that he did not "initiate" the wiretapping of government officials and newsmen between 1968 and 1971, but only supplied names for a national security investigation ordered by President Nixon. However, memoranda from the late J. Edgar Hoover, then the FBI director, recently supplied to the House Judiciary Committee, portray Mr. Kissinger as a prime mover in the wiretapping. Mr. Kissinger bitterly protested this, noting that same information was examined in private by the Senate Foreign Relations Committee last September when it cleared his confirmation.

Sen. Ervin asked repeatedly whether Mr. Petersen, who was in overall charge of that probe, did not think that there was enough circumstantial evidence against the Nixon re-election committee to make a case.

Mr. Petersen insisted that here was not enough evidence and added that if indictments against re-election campaign officials had been handed down, "I'm absolutely certain we wouldn't have gotten those convictions."

In response to Sen. Ervin's continued querying that he had not hard enough for such evidence, Mr. Petersen conceded: "If you mean we accepted the all those people told, I guess we did. We were snookered."

He added that although he had "suspicions" all along that the case went higher than the original Watergate burglars, he could not prove this or shake the testimony of Mr. Nixon's campaign officials.

In another Watergate-related action, a federal judge refused to make public secret FBI files relating to wiretaps on 17 persons, part of a 1968-71 White House effort to stop leaks of information.

Senate Unit Gets Somber Data On Plight of Hungry in U.S.

(Continued from Page 11)
about poverty in the United States.

It comes at a time when there is a worldwide shortage of food with threats of famine in India and Africa. Once-lush domestic food stockpiles are reduced nearly to zero, and such basic agricultural aids as fertilizer have grown enormously expensive—when they are obtainable.

One of the major arguments being made to the committee, however, is that America's hunger problem is not a lack of food at all, but a lack of income.

There is plenty of food in grocery stores, the argument goes, but the poor don't have enough money to buy an adequate diet and still pay for other necessities such as shelter, heat, medical care and transportation to and from work.

If the committee agrees with that conclusion at the end of

its three days of hearings, doing something about it promises to be even more politically ticklish than pumping additional money into welfare and food stamp programs.

One working paper in the report notes:

"In a nation in which the wealthiest 1 percent possess more than eight times the wealth of the bottom 50 percent, in which the percentage of national income going to the poorest fifth of the population has remained the same for 55 years, and in which 40 million people remain poor or near poor more than a food stamp and child-feeding program is at issue."

"... The food programs cannot end their poverty, and fundamentally people are hungry because they are poor."

Another paper argues that the government is not even asking the right questions about domestic hunger.

"We have not asked, for instance, whether people buy some kinds of foods at the beginning of the month and other kinds, or no food at all, at the end of the month when resources run out."

"There is no difficulty in finding people who cannot feed themselves or their children adequately during the last few days or week of each month..."

"We have not collected enough information on the kinds of trade-offs low-income people are forced to make in their family budgets between medical care and food or food and rent."

Nixon Abolishes Living-Cost Unit

WASHINGTON, June 19 (UPI)—

President Nixon officially abolished the Cost of Living Council today and turned over to the secretary of the Treasury the task of dismantling the government's economic control machinery.

The action had been anticipated as the final passing out of the price and wage controls instituted Aug. 15, 1971.

In an executive order released at the White House, Mr. Nixon gave the Treasury Department until Dec. 31, 1974, to perform such housekeeping tasks as disposing of records, preparing a history of the council and transferring personnel.

Henry Brandon and the Sunday Times

An article in the International Herald Tribune of June 13 gave the impression that Henry Brandon, the Washington correspondent of the Sunday Times of London, was connected with an allied foreign intelligence

Wife Sets Off Wrong Alarm

WILMINGTON, Del., June 19 (UPI)—Mrs. Bernice L. Jones was arrested early today for trying to wake up her husband, authorities reported.

They said Mrs. Jones, 43, summoned fire engines, hoping the noise would awaken her sleeping husband, who had gone to bed after a marital argument. She was charged with calling in a false alarm, the police said.

Fallout Over Japan

TOKYO, June 19 (Reuters)—

The government reported the detection today over southern Japan of the fourth highest level of radioactive fallout ever recorded in this country, and said it was believed to have come from China's nuclear test of Monday.

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Just keep your Martini in the fridge and your glasses in the freezer. That way your Martini will always be at the perfect temperature.

Of course you won't be able to keep any food in your freezer, but it's a small price to pay for perfection.

Sen. Fulbright, who also has been an enthusiastic supporter of Mr. Kissinger, said the committee has agreed unanimously to pursue the new investigation, and it is imperative to determine whether Mr. Kissinger told the "full truth" during his confirmation hearings about the wiretaps.

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Obituaries

Sir Charles Keightley, Led '56 Anglo-French Suez Force

LONDON, June 19 (UPI).—Gen. Sir Charles Keightley, 72, who commanded the Anglo-French force amassed for the abortive invasion of Egypt in 1956, died Monday.

Sir Charles claimed that the invasion was a "straight military success" but that the move was crippled by international political arguments.

The invasion was ordered on the pretext of separating warring Israeli and Egyptian forces. After the bombing of Egyptian airfields, a seaborne assault force landed, occupying Port Said and moving down to take possession of the Suez Canal.

But before it could achieve its objective, the invasion was called off because of UN pressure.

Gil Rodin

PALM SPRINGS, Calif., June 19 (UPI).—Composer Gil Rodin, 64, whose hits included "South Rampart Street Parade" and "Big Noise from Winnetka," died at his home Monday night of a heart attack.

Mr. Rodin, who also was an award-winning television and record producer, was a native of Grodno, Russia. He moved to Los Angeles as a young man and in the 1930s helped organize Ben Pollack's band.

While with the band, he helped enlist such talent as Glenn Miller, Jack Teagarden and Benny Goodman.

In 1935, with seven other musicians, Mr. Rodin formed a group that later became known as Bob Crosby and the Bobcats.

George E. Kelly

NEW YORK, June 19 (NYT).—George E. Kelly, 87, the Pulitzer Prize-winning playwright whose acid comedies and soothsaying satires delighted Broadway audiences for almost half a century, died yesterday at the Bryn Mawr (Pa.) Hospital after a brief illness.

Mr. Kelly, an uncle of Princess Grace of Monaco, was awarded

the Pulitzer Prize for drama for his play "Craig's Wife" in 1926.

Abbas Massoudi

TEHRAN, June 19 (Reuters).—Abbas Massoudi, 73, vice-president of the Iranian Senate and a publisher, died of a heart attack yesterday at his home.

Daniel Thurner

PARIS, June 19 (AP).—Daniel Thurner, 59, a research professor at the French Ecole Pratique des Hautes Etudes and a specialist on the economic development of the Indian subcontinent, died today of cancer.

Immediately after World War II, Mr. Thurner was a member of the U.S. Lend-Lease mission to India. He taught at the University of Pennsylvania from 1947 to 1952 and helped in setting up a South Asia study program there.

He worked on a number of research projects in India from 1952 until he came to Paris to die.

Police in Cyprus Kill Briton, Hurt 3 at Roadblock

CYPRUS, June 19 (UPI).—Police killed one Briton and wounded three, two of them young women, late last night when they opened fire on a speeding car near Limassol, a spokesman said today.

Police identified the dead man as Michael Howe, 32, of Farnham, Surrey, a water-skiing instructor at Limassol hotel.

Christopher Barr, 32, of East Grinstead, Sussex, also a water-skiing instructor at a beach hotel outside Limassol, was wounded in the arms and the right leg, police said.

They did not identify the two British women, who they said suffered slight leg wounds and were taken to the hospital of the British base at Akrotiri.

A government communiqué said that the Britons, riding in a car, failed to stop at a police check-point at Zakari shortly before midnight.

Kosygin Urges Comecon Nations To Speed Unity

VIENNA, June 19 (AP).—Soviet Premier Alexei Kosygin today called for greater efforts in Comecon countries toward full economic integration, which he said should be completed by 1980.

Mr. Kosygin addressed the first plenary session of the Council for Mutual Economic Assistance (Comecon) conference that opened in Sofia yesterday with opening speeches and a report on the Communist trading bloc's activities in its first 25 years.

According to the press agency BTA, Mr. Kosygin's speech was "mostly dedicated to the problems of accelerating the implementation of the complex program for Socialist integration and to the coordination of national economic plans."

On the first day of the Sofia meeting, Romania reiterated its determination not to yield national economic decision-making for the sake of full integration inside Comecon.

Posters in Peking Replaced, Soften Attack on Right

PEKING, June 19 (Reuters).—Wall posters attacking a member of the Politburo by name for the first time have been torn down less than 24 hours after they appeared here.

The posters assailed Hua Kui-ling, a party leader from Hunan Province, who was promoted to the party's Politburo 10 months ago. The posters accusations against him included a charge of suppression of militant radicals.

The posters were pasted up Sunday, alongside other anti-establishment wall posters which first appeared last Thursday to protest the headquarters of the Peking city authorities.

It is not known who was responsible for removing the anti-Hua posters. In their place are other posters accusing Hunan leaders of "attacking the masses" but not mentioning Mr. Hua by name.

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JULY 1974

MUSIC

'Don Carlos' Ends Season; Rome Opera Is Bankrupt

By William Weaver

ROME, June 19 (IHT).—The Rome Opera gave its final performance of the season last night, and it may be the last performance for some time. Like various Italian institutions and like the city of Rome itself, the opera is bankrupt. In fact, at the beginning of the third act of last night's opera—Verdi's "Don Carlos"—an anonymous voice over a loud-speaker announced that no employee of the theater including orchestra and chorus obviously had still not received their May paycheck. After denouncing with reason, the administration of the house, the voice added that the performance would continue out of deference to the public. The audience applauded in solidarity and relief. An earlier performance of "Don Carlos" had been canceled by the angry artists, and another had been delayed for an hour or more by backstage protests. Since this edition of the Verdi work last well over four hours, a delay is hard on audience and artists alike.

Musically, last night's performance gave the audience good reason to rejoice. The theater provided a first-rate cast, headed by Cesare Siepi in splendid, warm voice, singing even better than he had when the production was new, nine years ago. Though she had announced that she was indisposed—the lead-bearers were kept out last night—Marina Arroyo was in noble form, too, and her co-star and "in beautifully" suited. Her Carlo, Gianni Franco Cecchini, had some rough spots, but was generally acceptable; and the Eboli of Grace Bumbry, impassioned but musically controlled, sounded perfectly well; Arroyo's delicately melancholy Elizabeth.

The revelation of the evening was the young baritone Angelo Bonuccio, heard last year at Spoleto in Puccini's less demanding "Messa di Santa Cecilia." In the part of Rodolfo, his voice had ample opportunity to expand, to show its range and power. Here and there, in the earlier acts, he occasionally croaked a little, but in his big death scene, his singing was accurate, intelligent, musical, and deeply moving.

Viscontini staging—reproduced by Alberto Fassina—holds up well, and his sets, especially the castle, retain their grandeur. Fassina might have eliminated some incongruities (why are there so many "couches" around in act II, when the queen is supposed to be elopingly alone?); but in general he did a good job. Thomas Schippers conducted the whole, vast spectacle with Verdian vigor and with loving consistency.

After a season largely to be forgotten, the Rome Opera presented a night to remember. If the theater's economic situation doesn't soon change, memories may be all Roman opera-lovers will have to live on.

Kljakovic to Grcic to Lejo

By Eliot Carlson

SPLIT, Yugoslavia (IHT).—Shirt-tails hanging out and hair flying, the players whip the ball around the infield while whooping and hollering. They show the ardor if not the finesse of Tinker or Evers or Chance.

But Kljakovic to Grcic to Lejo is still a double-play combination to be reckoned with. And the stuff baseball mythology is made of. Or at least Yugoslav baseball mythology. In point of fact, the three infielders, who resemble soccer players more than ball players, are members of the first registered baseball team in Yugoslavia.

It's also the first recorded team in Eastern Europe, and more evidence of the growing popularity of the sport in Europe as a whole. "Baseball is a fascinating game," says Ivan "Whitey" Lejo, 19, the lanky, blonde-haired first baseman. "It's certainly more interesting than soccer."

All of which doesn't mean soccer is in trouble in this sports-minded country. Indeed, it remains a national obsession in Yugoslavia, as it is in most European countries. But to the players of the Salona Club, which the four-month-old ball team is called, baseball offers pleasures no other sport can match.

To some, it's the complexity of the game and the opportunity for teamwork that appeals. As first baseman Lejo puts it, "In baseball everybody has to work together—you can't have any show-offs." In the words of Ivan Grcic, 19, the stocky, bushy-haired second baseman, "Baseball is less brutal than soccer," and is, therefore, apparently better. But mostly players don't

know why they like the game; they just like it.

Spectators Gather

Whatever the reasons, the American pastime is definitely catching on in this city on the Adriatic coast. Every afternoon small bands of spectators gather to watch as the players, dressed in old red-and-white soccer jerseys, chase fly balls, practice batting and, of course, work on the double-play.

Now as it is, baseball has roots in Yugoslavia. Or at least in Split. The game was introduced in 1919 when a detachment of U.S. Marines passed through the city and left behind some bats, mitts and balls. Local youths used the equipment to form a club. The team lasted until 1925, when a fire destroyed the club's bats and gloves. Another team had a brief life in the mid-1930s but folded when the players lost interest.

This March Vinko Milas, a physical education teacher at the Split technical school, decided to revive the sport. "As a child I saw balls being hit and thrown by Yugoslavs when used to live in the U.S.," says Mr. Milas, 36. "I remembered this when I got to thinking that my gym class students might like something new."

They did. In fact, the response was so great that school officials helped organize them into an independent club with legal status. As a result, the new club will be entitled to government aid. Drawing mostly from the technical school's 3,500 students, the Salona Club (named after an ancient Roman town nearby) has attracted about 100 players. To become members players pay only a \$3 fee.

Needlepoint—an Elegant Way To Work Off Some Tension

By Naomi Barry

PARIS (IHT).—Needlepoint is an elegant way of working off tension. Its popularity is frenzied on both sides of the Atlantic with those eager to stich away the time on their hands.

The Greenhouse is an informal clubhouse of the Left Bank. Passersby are intrigued by the light airy locale, which from the sidewalk suggests a stage set. Walls and floors are white. Green plants hang from the ceiling, a potted palm stands in the corner, bouquets charm from the windows. Within, a clutch of addicts sit around, cozily plying needles. Tea is sipped. Conversation hums in two or three languages. Sidewalk strollers frequently join the group, and business hours are a long "at home."

The Greenhouse is unique on the Continent since all its designs are both original and exclusive to the establishment. They are hand-painted on canvas in a small studio at the back of this social gazebo by the two youthful owners, Swiss Pierre Jeanneret and American Joel Rosenthal.

A French Stick

The proprietors teach an even stitch, sell all canvases with fine Colbert wool, and take charge of the mounting. A number of the customers have been so captivated by the patterns that they are quite content to leave them raw.

A London antique dealer bought six which he had framed and sold as pictures. A seven-foot palm tree has been reproduced for

clients on parchment, on wood, on silk. The canvas version, with its assortment of wool, has been a winner despite its stiff price tag of 3,000 francs.

Mr. Rosenthal, who studied art history and philosophy at Harvard, came to Paris to write. For a while he wrote onerous dialogues for Otto Preminger, Philippe de Broca, and Jean-Paul Rappeneau. The best way for him to write, he felt, was to have another activity. He had always liked to draw. As a result, he works on scripts between customers and friends who drop in for advice on everything from careers to apartments.

Mystic Bond

Needlepointers are a passionate army. The bond is as mystic as a fraternity of Freemasons. Men are as hooked as women. They are hungry for new patterns. The last thing they want is tapestry in the style of the era from Louis XIII to Louis XVI. A therapeutic pastime for some, needlepoint is big business for others.

For Hermès, the Greenhouse designed formal carpet slippers in needlepoint. Lison Bouffis asked them to design bags. Decorator Dick Dumas commissioned them to work out covers with a Chinese mood for 12 rare Jacob dining chairs.

The Elle Boutique asked the Greenhouse for kits but "now we don't want to sell anywhere but from our own shop," says Mr. Rosenthal. However, a London gallery has proposed an exhibition, with orders being filled by mail from Paris.

The Greenhouse canvases are adapted to placing on walls, benches, stools, directors' chairs, bags, luggage straps, card-table covers, eyeglass cases, slippers, tennis-racket covers. And cushions, ad infinitum. Prices average from 150 to 500 francs for modest-sized items.

"The one person I want to meet in Paris," said Mr. Rosenthal, "is Pauline de Rothschild. I know she does needlepoint."

The Greenhouse, 14 Rue de l'Université, Paris. Tel: 260-78-48. Open from 11 a.m. to 1 p.m. and from 3:30 p.m. to 7 p.m.

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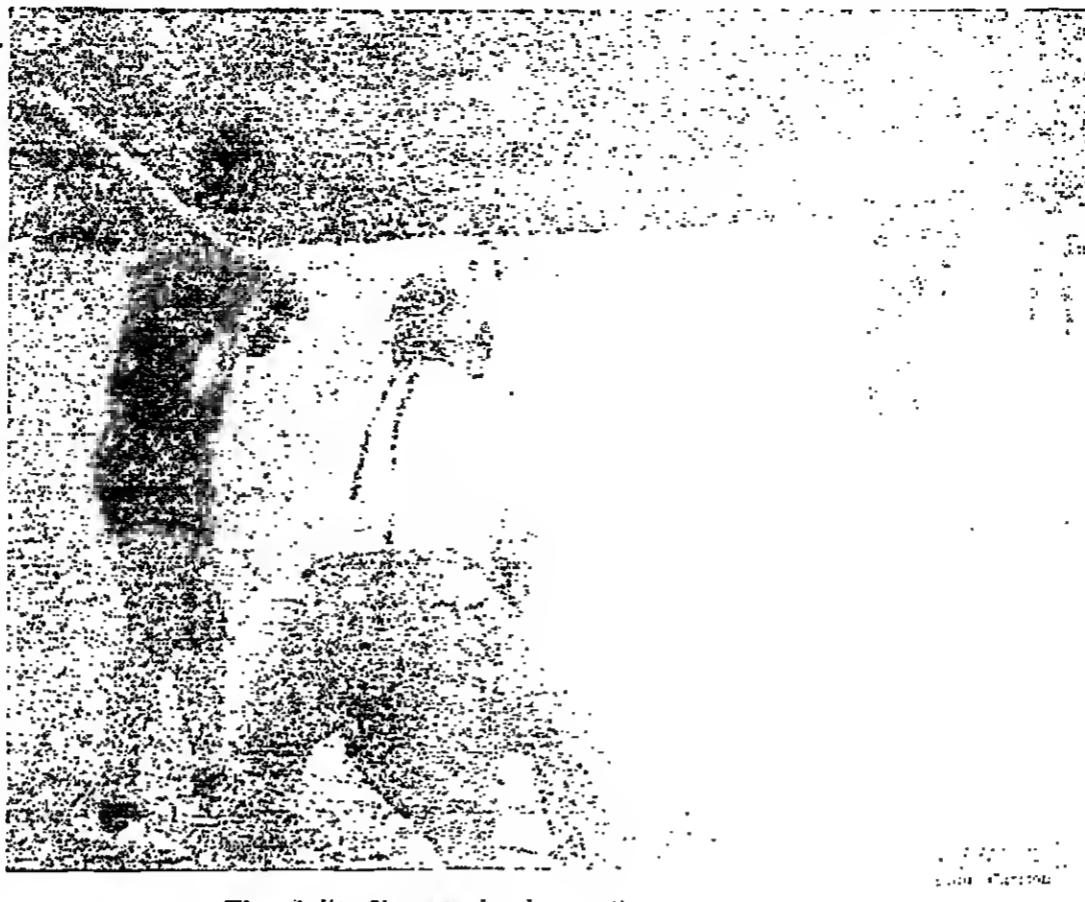
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The Split, Yugoslavia, baseball team warming up

the weeds that grow on embankments surrounding the field. Also, the field's sandy, stone-like terrain makes such traditional baseball maneuvers as sliding highly perilous.

Play Each Other

More troubling is the team's field. So far the Salomas, as they are sometimes called, have had to make do on an abandoned soccer field near a railway siding on the outskirts of Split. It complicates play. For one thing, balls keep getting lost in

to date has played just one game: a seven-inning affair with the ball club from the USS Lake Rock, the flagship of the U.S. Sixth Fleet. The Salomas are set to date has played just one game: a seven-inning affair with the ball club from the USS Lake Rock, the flagship of the U.S. Sixth Fleet. The Salomas are set

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Mideast Nuclear Deals

The debate aroused by President Nixon's nuclear accord with President Anwar Sadat undoubtedly assures careful congressional scrutiny well before Egypt receives the promised power reactors, fissionable materials and technology.

In normal course, this scrutiny would not come until a formal nuclear cooperation agreement had been negotiated, after which Congress would have 30 to 60 days to object if it wanted to do so. However, the controversial nature of this first nuclear agreement with an Arab country suggests that earlier consultation and congressional hearings would be advisable to clear the air.

One reason for the current controversy on Capitol Hill is the administration's failure to consult Congress adequately or in time. While some senior members of the Joint Atomic Energy Committee and the Senate Foreign Relations Committee reportedly were briefed a couple of days before the Nixon-Sadat accord, most congressional leaders were taken by surprise by the announcement, even though the arrangement had been in negotiation for several months.

The questions now being raised should be answered swiftly. One question is whether the American and international safeguards that will be involved are indeed foolproof. New force has been added to worry on that score by India's detonation of a nuclear explosive, even though the evidence seems overwhelming that the weapons-grade plutonium for that explosive did not come from a safeguarded American reactor but from a Canadian reactor not covered by an inspection system to guard against diversion of the fissionable material.

What remains unanswered is what recourse the United States would have if, a decade hence, inspection revealed that a future Egyptian government had decided to evade or repudiate its agreement after acquiring the atomic know-how and materials to make a bomb. India was able to extract weapons-grade plutonium from the fuel elements of its reactors because it had constructed a chemical separation plant for this purpose and was able to avoid international scrutiny. This technology, long restricted to the five nuclear powers, now is spreading. Japan reportedly is building a commercial plant, and pilot plants are reportedly under construction or in existence in Argentina and Spain.

The question that requires answer is

whether, as part of the "peaceful atom" aid both countries are to receive from the United States, Egypt and Israel should be asked to renounce construction of such plants—plants which would be commercially uneconomic and could only have one purpose, national control of weapons-grade plutonium. A commitment of that kind would not prevent repudiation of the agreement with Washington, but would provide a substantial delay between repudiation of the agreement and manufacture of a bomb.

Another basic question is whether the United States ought to sign new nuclear agreements with countries which have failed to adhere to the nuclear nonproliferation treaty. Neither Egypt nor Israel has adhered as yet, although Egypt has signed the treaty without ratifying it. All the nuclear powers except China have agreed under the treaty to apply international safeguards to any atomic assistance they grant. In the light of the Indian experience, Congress will have to consider whether an effort is needed to bar nuclear assistance to countries which fail to adhere to the nonproliferation treaty and to put all their reactors under safeguards.

The fact that agreements for peaceful nuclear assistance have been made with about 35 countries, including Israel, without any reports of safeguards evasion is not a sufficient answer to the current question. Until now, not only the United States but also the Soviet Union and France have refrained from nuclear agreements with Arab countries. Despite all the hopes for a new era in the Middle East, the reality is that the cease-fire agreements made by Egypt and Syria with Israel have yet to be transformed into full-fledged peace settlements and normalization of relations. Israel's Arab neighbors still press irredentist claims, which are a long way from being resolved. On that basis, Congress will have to determine whether any nuclear deals are not premature.

The argument can, of course, be made that the United States is not the sole supplier of nuclear reactors and that the detailed safeguards on which Washington will certainly insist are better than the risk of less carefully drafted deals with the Soviet Union or other suppliers. It is the complexity of the issues involved that make full-dress congressional evaluation both essential and urgent.

THE NEW YORK TIMES.

Sterile Censorship

When Harvard conferred an honorary degree last week on Dom Helder Camara, the Catholic archbishop of Olinda and Recife, no newspaper or newscast in Brazil could even mention the event. That same day in Peru the military government ordered the deportation of Enrique Zileri, one of Latin America's outstanding journalists, and closed his magazine, *Caretas*, for "ill-mentioned attacks" on the Peruvian revolution.

Thus do two Latin American army-dominated regimes, each with solid accomplishments to its credit, each cited as a possible model for other developing countries, persist with useless repression and censorship born out of outsize fear and insecurity.

Gen. Ernesto Geisel's three-month-old Brazilian government would hardly be shaken to its foundations by disclosure that Dom Helder had been honored by one of the world's leading universities—or even by publication of this gentle crusader's plea at Harvard for "a world where justice and love open the way for an authentic and lasting peace."

And if Peru's generals could cast off their blinders they would see that many worthy

aims of their revolution are not hurt but actually advanced by the investigative reporting of *Caretas* and by Mr. Zileri's hardhitting but unpartisan editorials. When Mr. Zileri warned recently that sycophants and Communists were trying to push Gen. Juan Velasco Alvarado toward "a personal dictatorship, iron-handed and absolute," he was only voicing fears shared even by some military leaders.

By way of emphasizing the relaxed climate of Peru, President Velasco waved copies of Lima's leading newspapers in front of a recent visitor and said, in high glee: "Both of these attack us—but both came out as usual this morning." But he has damaged his case in allowing the slandering of Enrique Zileri. And the continued treatment of Dom Helder Camara as an upstart is exactly the kind of counterproductive censorship that President Geisel had indicated he would abolish in Brazil.

In that country and Peru, such arbitrary and repressive actions can only tarnish the considerable achievements of their military regimes.

THE NEW YORK TIMES.

International Opinion

China's A-Program

China's 16th nuclear test marks no important leap forward. What had been expected and may yet come before the year is out was the first test of an intercontinental ballistic missile. This week's test was a step in that direction; it might not have excited interest but for India's intrusion into the nuclear field last month and the simultaneous French tests in the Pacific. Added together, these are enough reminders of the dangers of nuclear proliferation to engage Mr. Nixon and Mr. Brezhnev when they meet next week in Moscow. But their concern will not deter the Chinese. Second only to the needs of their own defense, the Chinese have always insisted that one aim of their nuclear program was to break the monopoly of the two superpowers....

Neat political categories offer no solution when the future begins to look dangerously complex. The Chinese will have to acknowledge

ledge these complexities if they are to play their part in keeping peace.

—From the Times (London).

Nixon's Mideast Trip

President Nixon's visit to the Middle East is the most remarkable legacy of the October Arab-Israeli war. His welcome by four Arab states and Israel on one trip illustrates how much relationships have changed. It indicates that some Arabs and Israelis have begun to replace outright hostility with glimmers of wary tolerance. This is perhaps the most important development.... Its continued momentum is crucial if a settlement is eventually to come about....

In the short term, Mr. Nixon has won for all parties time in which to digest the turnabout that has occurred in the Middle East. At the same time, the fundamental and difficult problems have still to be tackled.... President Nixon's visit has been an important and historic breakthrough. The follow-up will be more critical and risky.

—From the Guardian (London).

In the International Edition

Seventy-Five Years Ago

June 20, 1899

NEW YORK—The New York Morning Post reports that Russian agents are negotiating with the heads of the principal American gun-making firms for a supply of 100 batteries of rapid-fire field artillery, including 600 guns and 1,400 caissons and limbers. The estimated cost of such an order is \$6,000,000.

Fifty Years Ago

June 20, 1924

PARIS—A revival of the sports of centuries ago will be staged at the Salle des Vélocimétrie by the Comité des Fêtes de l'Exposition. Among the events which will be staged are chariot racing, archery, foot racing, acrobatics, and sports of the cavemen age.



'All God's Chillun Got N-Power.'

What's This? Some Good News?

By James Reston

WASHINGTON—Good news is such a rare commodity in the tangled affairs of the world these days that it is scarcely recognized when it occurs. Yet a survey of recent events, as compared with the situation a year or so, or even a few months ago, shows some genuine progress in the relations between nations.

None of the great issues of human misery, maldistribution of food and other essential raw materials, inflation, prices, or the control of military arms or money has been settled. But the discussion of these issues has advanced, with the barriers and taboos against diplomatic negotiations lifted, if not removed.

The evidence of this limited but important advance is all around us:

• In the Middle East, there was only a few short months ago, a threat of Soviet military intervention and a startling worldwide alert of U.S. armed forces. Now there is at least an uneasy calm, a widening gap between the contending armies—with a United Nations corps of observers in between—and a renewal of diplomatic intercourse between the United States and Egypt and Syria.

• In Europe last winter there was a narrow and petty argument within the Western alliance not only over policy but even over how to discuss policy. Public charges were made on both sides that Washington was not consulting with the European leaders and that the European leaders were not consulting Washington on their common problems. Now the NATO foreign ministers have been meeting in Ottawa in a much more open and successful attempt to agree on a statement of purpose and principle.

• In Moscow, we have it from Averell Harriman, who is not given to sentimental statements about the Russians or the Republicans, that the Soviet government is committed to an era of compromise with the United States, and that we should back President Nixon in his efforts to reach new understandings on arms and trade in Moscow later in the month. When Harriman comes to the aid of Richard Nixon, it must be assumed that something new is happening.

• There are other advances: a reappraisal of policy by the new regime in Portugal; a revival of interest in Washington in the

United States.

These brave heroes can't fight the army, can't fight the armed civilians, but these brave martyrs can go after children, as they did in all of their recent crime waves. These people are monsters and deserve nothing more than a bullet wherever they are found.

FRANK M. SCHURGAST.

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High	Low	Div	In S	P/E	160s	High	Low	Last	Chg%	High	Low	Div	In S	P/E	160s	High	Low	Last	Chg%	High	Low	Div	In S	P/E	160s	High	Low	Last	Chg%
2714 1314 Concar .50	7	12	1774	1612	1612	1612	-1	1612	-1	5034 3124 Gm Oil .66	10	27	3274	3264	3264	3264	2174 1312 Kauf Kpl .50	5	13	1273	1273	1273	1273	1273	1273	1273	1273		
2112 612 ConEd .45p	3	597	656	612	612	612	-1	612	-1	65 36 GATran 1.80	9	14	4234	4212	4212	4212	1512 1012 Kauweki .23	6	4	12%	12%	12%	12%	12%	12%	12%	12%		
71 3424 ConEd pl 6	4	431	424	424	424	424	-1	424	-1	14 11 GmBank .77e	5	6	1112	1112	1112	1112	1612 1112 Kayserv .60	6	15	15	15	15	15	15	15	15	15		
58 2812 ConEd pf 5	6	3554	35	35	35	35	-1	35	-1	184 74 GmCable .50	6	65	9112	9112	9112	9112	494 49 GmCig .45	3	4	15%	15%	15%	15%	15%	15%	15%	15%		
2776 1512 ConEds 1.35	6	162	1612	1773	1612	1612	-1	1612	-1	1514 114 GmCig 1.20	6	7	13	1273	1312	1312	1312	1514 74 GmCig .60	6	16	20	15%	15%	15%	15%	15%	15%	15%	
70 534 ConF pf 4.50	1	56	56	56	56	56	-1	56	-1	14 7 GmClnma .40	12	8	8124	8124	8124	8124	1474 74 GmClnma .40	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12		
2018 1212 ConFrgt .49	16	49	16	1584	1584	1584	-1	1584	-1	752 44 Gm Develop	4	4	5	5	5	5	1474 74 GmClnma .40	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12		
2524 2112 ConNGs 2.10	3	56	521	2112	2112	2112	-1	2112	-1	2814 19 Gm Dynam	6	19	2414	2414	2414	2414	1474 74 GmClnma .40	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12		
2112 1312 ConNuPow 2	6	388	1312	1212	1312	1312	-1	1312	-1	464 46 GmEl .60	14	453	4874	4874	4874	4874	1474 74 GmClnma .40	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12		
95 63 ConPw pf 7.76	2300	7612	7612	7612	7612	7612	-1	7612	-1	2856 22 GmFood 1.40	10	143	2414	2414	2414	2414	1474 74 GmClnma .40	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12		
53 45 ConPw pf 4.50	220	44	44	44	44	44	-1	44	-1	1812 12 GmGrh .60	13	19	1574	1574	1574	1574	1474 74 GmClnma .40	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12		
81 54 ConAir Lin	42	28	69	69	69	69	-1	69	-1	960 7 GmHosp 25e	3	25	8	734	8	8	8	1474 74 GmClnma .40	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	
26 2016 ConCn 1.60	7	30	2412	2412	2412	2412	-1	2412	-1	1474 74 GmHosp 25e	3	47	1014	1014	1014	1014	1474 74 GmClnma .40	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12		
11 7 ConCap .30e	8	8	9	9	9	9	-1	9	-1	174 7 GmInstl pl 3	5	1	32	32	32	32	1474 74 GmClnma .40	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12		
1312 1212 ConCap pf 1.25	230	1212	1212	1212	1212	1212	-1	1212	-1	1664 8 GmMed .14s	7	16	5474	5474	5474	5474	1474 74 GmClnma .40	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12		
4174 3016 ConCap pf 2.40	5	65	3112	3112	3112	3112	-1	3112	-1	5576 4 GmMol 4.90e	8	530	5074	4974	4974	4974	1474 74 GmClnma .40	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12		
45 3312 ConCap pf 2.40	5	65	3112	3112	3112	3112	-1	3112	-1	71 63 GmMot pl 5	5	4	68	6754	6754	6754	6754	1474 74 GmClnma .40	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	
5914 4212 ConCap pf 2.40	5	65	3112	3112	3112	3112	-1	3112	-1	5214 7 GmMot pl 5	5	5	49	4814	4814	4814	4814	1474 74 GmClnma .40	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	
5914 4212 ConCap pf 2.40	5	65	3112	3112	3112	3112	-1	3112	-1	5314 8 GmSignal .70	7	18	3414	3414	3414	3414	1474 74 GmClnma .40	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12		
3916 2512 ConCap pf 2.40	5	65	3112	3112	3112	3112	-1	3112	-1	416 4 GmSteel	4	8	314	314	314	314	1474 74 GmClnma .40	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12		
842 576 ConCapU 52	4	22	56	56	56	56	-1	56	-1	2612 7 G TelEi 1.72	7	249	2114	2114	2114	2114	1474 74 GmClnma .40	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12		
462 2912 ConCapU 52	4	22	56	56	56	56	-1	56	-1	29 29 GTI EI pf 2.50	2140	154	154	154	154	154	1474 74 GmClnma .40	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12		
812 3912 ConCapU 52	4	22	56	56	56	56	-1	56	-1	1474 74 GTI EI pf 2.50	2140	154	154	154	154	154	1474 74 GmClnma .40	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12		
1412 3912 ConCapU 52	4	22	56	56	56	56	-1	56	-1	1814 13 G TelEi 1.100	3	31	1412	1412	1412	1412	1474 74 GmClnma .40	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12		
1512 3912 ConCapU 52	4	22	56	56	56	56	-1	56	-1	712 47 GmGeno 1c	24	47	3314	3214	3214	3214	1474 74 GmClnma .40	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12		
3472 2112 ConCapU 52	3	22	25	25	25	25	-1	25	-1	3614 24 GmGenPts .56	56	277	3614	3614	3614	3614	1474 74 GmClnma .40	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12		
2734 2212 ConCapU 52	4	18	2412	2412	2412	2412	-1	2412	-1	4512 35 GmPac .60b	12	20	6312	6312	6312	6312	1474 74 GmClnma .40	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12		
714 512 ConCapU 52	7	9	7	3124	3124	3124	-1	3124	-1	96 48 GmPac .60b	12	19	1112	1112	1112	1112	1474 74 GmClnma .40	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12		
2314 2112 ConCapU 52	7	9	7	3124	3124	3124	-1	3124	-1	175 97 GmPac .60b	11	16	1110	1094	1094	1094	1474 74 GmClnma .40	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12		
714 512 ConCapU 52	7	9	7	3124	3124	3124	-1	3124	-1	4 8 GmPac .60b	11	10	1012	1012	1012	1012	1474 74 GmClnma .40	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12		
2314 2112 ConCapU 52	7	9	7	3124	3124	3124	-1	3124	-1	1474 74 GmPac .60b	11	10	1012	1012	1012	1012	1474 74 GmClnma .40	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12		
714 512 ConCapU 52	7	9	7	3124	3124	3124	-1	3124	-1	1474 74 GmPac .60b	11	10	1012	1012	1012	1012	1474 74 GmClnma .40	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12		
2314 2112 ConCapU 52	7	9	7	3124	3124	3124	-1	3124	-1	1474 74 GmPac .60b	11	10	1012	1012	1012	1012	1474 74 GmClnma .40	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12		
714 512 ConCapU 52	7	9	7	3124	3124	3124	-1	3124	-1	1474 74 GmPac .60b	11	10	1012	1012	1012	1012	1474 74 GmClnma .40	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12		
2314 2112 ConCapU 52	7	9	7	3124	3124	3124	-1	3124	-1	1474 74 GmPac .60b	11	10	1012	1012	1012	1012	1474 74 GmClnma .40	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12		
714 512 ConCapU 52	7	9	7	3124	3124	3124	-1	3124	-1	1474 74 GmPac .60b	11	10	1012	1012	1012	1012	1474 74 GmClnma .40	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12		
2314 2112 ConCapU 52	7	9	7	3124	3124	3124	-1	3124	-1	1474 74 GmPac .60b	11	10	1012	1012	1012	1012	1474 74 GmClnma .40	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12		
714 512 ConCapU 52	7	9	7	3124	3124	3124	-1	3124	-1	1474 74 GmPac .60b	11	10	1012	1012	1012	1012	1474 74 GmClnma .40	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12		
2314 2112 ConCapU 52	7	9	7	3124	3124	3124	-1	3124	-1	1474 74 GmPac .60b	11	10	1012	1012	1012	1012	1474 74 GmClnma .40	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12		
714 512 ConCapU 52	7	9	7	3124	3124	3124	-1	3124	-1	1474 74 GmPac .60b	11	10	1012	1012	1012	1012	1474 74 GmClnma .40	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12		
2314 2112 ConCapU 52	7	9	7	3124	3124	3124	-1	3124	-1	1474 74 GmPac .60b	11	10	1012	1012	1012	1012	1474 74 GmClnma .40	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12		
714 512 ConCapU 52	7	9	7	3124	3124	3124	-1	3124	-1	1474 74 GmPac .60b	11	10																	

International Bonds Traded in Europe

Bidday Indicated Prices

COUNTRIES		CODE	
Iceland	Samuel 514-86	ESV	86-1
I.C.L.	5-67	63	85
I.C.L.	714-92	23	81
I.N.I.	3-37	24	85
I.S.E.	61-35	90 ²	91 ²
I.S.E.	U.S. 3-32	92 ¹	93 ¹
Winnipeg	2-1-34	66 ²	97 ²
Houn. Ben	314-87	82 ¹	85 ¹
Lyon	514-86	87 ²	83 ¹
Mensant	PA 4-85	100 ³	101 ³
Mount Isa	614-56	90	91
Newfoundland	B 1-36	95 ²	96 ²
Nickel	(Lel) 9-85	90 ²	92 ¹
Stratford	BK 7-66	85	84
Ontario	514-56	62	93
Oshawa	514-86	91	92
Ott-Hill	314-85	47	98
Owen Sound	5-68	66 ³	77 ³
Pac. Light	8-86	85 ²	86 ²
Pac. Tel.	314-85	63	74
Pearl River	8-86	84 ¹	87 ¹
Pelham	814-35	93 ²	91 ²
P.E.I.	7-76	109	101
Phil Morris	514-86	97 ²	98 ¹
Place	314-35	32	84
Quaechay	814-35	76	97
Quebec Prov.	7-53	85	86
Quebec City	514-56	91	92
Railton	714-37	86 ¹	97 ¹
Rank	5-56	29	89
Richardson	514-85	92 ²	99 ²
S.E. 5	2-84	85	86
Score	4-36	93	99
Shell	8-85	91 ²	92 ²
Shell	714-57	28	27 ²
Sgt. Ind.	314-89	53	99
Sgt. Ind.	8-56	54	97
Sgt. Africas	5-37	86 ¹	86
Sybron	9-97	96 ¹	87 ²
Tel. Ind.	514-57	91 ²	91 ²
Addressograph	4-88	58	58
Amoco	4-87	74 ²	74 ²
Am Tab	514-83	160	160
Ashland	5-88	61	61
Beatrice	6-91	26	26
Beatrice	414-92	33	33
Barden	5-92	78	78
Broadside	4-87	67	67
Carnation	4-88	66	66
Chevron	5-88	53 ²	53 ²
Chrysler	424-88	114	114
Chrysler	5-88	56 ²	56 ²
Con Tel	514-88	66	66
Cummins	614-88	93	93
Dart Ind	414-87	118	118
East Kodak	414-88	78	78
Econ Lab	514-87	71	71
Firestone	5-88	23	23
Ford	6-86	76	76
Ford	5-33	76	76
Gen Elec	414-85	75	75
Gen Elec	4-87	74	74
Gen Food	414-82	73	73
Gillette	414-87	73	73
Halliburton	414-87	113	113
Honeywell	6-86	204	204
ITT	414-87	61	61
I.M.E.	6-89	79	79
McDerm	414-87	96	96
Morgan JP	414-87	112	112
Nabisco	514-88	83	83
Owens Ill	414-87	83	83
Penney JC	414-87	94	94
Phil Lama	414-83	90	90
R.C.A.	5-88	66	66
Revlon	4-87	91	91
Sparry	414-88	87	87

44	24	El Mem Mg	4	6	22	22	238	30	209	HouNGs	.50	12	29	253	231	231	45	194	194	MeDcap	.80	5	48	1616	1514	1514	5			
54	27	EMM p.50K	29	3	22	22	238	30	6	HowJohn	.50	12	251	814	795	814	45	35	35	Mea pfB	.50	3	3	351	351	351	3			
64	79	Elgin Nail	4	14	116	116	114+	16	134	Hovmet	1	7	159	146	142	142	45	41	24	Medusa	1.40	6	41	21	21	21	21			
65	41	Elixir Ind	4	14	273	273	273	16	174	Hubbard	1.60	10	8	164	16	16	16	234	207	MEI	Cp	5	6	21	21	21	21			
165	114	ElPas 16	5	12	174	174	174	16	291	HudsA	1.603	4	21	21	21	21	25	2	2	MeIV	.56	7	7	7	7	7				
23	57	Elira C.1.50	5	41	242	242	242	16	56	HughHal	.40	5	3	57	56	56	56	57	34	Menes	.321	3	3	416	416	416	3			
458	574	EmerEl	70	24	126	403	375	375	862	HughTl	.40	22	87	644	638	638	638	45	35	35	MerCr	.80	11	4	44	44	44	4		
579	434	EmeryA	.96	53	49	564	564	564	38	8	Humana	.5	28	616	578	578	578	66	714	714	Merck	.1.40	33	33	227	227	227	227		
1012	624	EmeryL	.34	16	104	10	10	16	203	HuntCo	.24	18	3	20	20	20	20	154	94	Merrily	.56	12	12	151	151	151	151			
22	167	Emhr 1.303	5	12	173	173	173	16	94	HutnEF	.40	6	3	656	656	656	656	473	156	156	MesaPet	.05	8	8	40	1616	1573	1573		
3	3	EMI LI .196	56	213	213	213	16	289	Huyck	.40	25	161	273	273	273	273	707	626	626	MesaP	.99	8	8	112	84	78	8			
1013	646	EmpFin	.571	55	14	536	514	514	16	972	Hydrom	.20	4	1	676	676	676	676	252	164	164	MestaM	.28	14	14	5	174	174	174	
2114	616	Empire	.218	21	71	912	8	d	16	972	I						16	914	914	MGM	1.75	11	11	5	1524	1524	1524	1524		
7	54	Enholm	.50	7	55	174	164	174	16	472	ICN	Pharm	9	54	476	4	476	472	472	472	MetE	p.93	210	39	39	39	39	39	39	
20	15	Enlexine	.32	6	12	12	12	16	207	Idaho P	.86	7	17	233	231	231	231	457	154	154	MGH	.10	8	8	250	174	164	164		
35	35	Envirotech	.99	5	8	154	148	148	16	22	IdealBasic	1	7	1108	154	154	154	162	18	18	MichG	.1.04	7	7	60	104	104	104		
16	114	Equiprte	.89	11	11	11	11	16	472	IdealToy	.15	5	2	476	476	476	476	1214	872	872	MicroTube	1	5	1	135	135	135	135		
3214	246	EquitCo	.2.40	6	261	254	254	16	205	IDS RI	3.026	5	6	171	17	17	17	21	124	124	Microdot	.50	4	9	1036	1036	1036	1036		
2214	134	EquitL	2.212	22	165	165	165	16	205	IIICent	1.30	5	15	161	154	154	154	21	124	124	Micro	.291	6	5	124	124	124	124		
28	1912	ESBlink	7.48	7	33	204	193	193	16	105	IIICent	.0546	1	76	76	76	76	1756	13	13	MicroCon	T	7	7	41	124	124	124		
54	242	Esmark	1	4	47	26	26	26	16	472	IIICent	.0350	7	76	18	18	18	1236	74	74	MicroS	1.20	6	6	160	124	114	114		
7	54	Esquire	.32	3	1	51	51	51	16	472	IIIPow	.2.20	7	6	356	356	356	356	1236	74	74	Micro	.1.20	4	2	64	84	84	84	
514	74	Esptine	.39	8	24	4	34	34	16	271	IIIPow	.3.70	2150	434	434	434	434	2474	94	94	MicroR	.80	8	8	14	114	114	114		
20	214	EthylCo	1.29	4	32	26	26	26	16	472	IIIPow	.2.04	2303	22	213	213	213	2616	2474	2474	MilesL	.1.20	5	7	272	27	27	27		
40	334	Ethyl	p.2.40	6	36	36	36	36	16	2616	IIHTown	.40	15	26	274	274	274	274	2616	2474	2474	MilesB	.304	5	5	816	816	816	816	
1314	624	EvansP	.403	4	754	773	764	754	16	124	ImPacAam	4	179	8	736	736	736	736	1978	1626	1626	MinHnL	.1.46	4	4	40	114	114	114	
1814	1312	ExCellO	.60	6	28	164	164	164	16	205	ImPac	2.216	6	64	23	232	232	232	232	1978	1626	1626	MinHnL	.1.25	26	26	271	271	271	271
2414	1112	Excell	0.76	6	28	164	164	164	16	205	ImPac	1.358	7	11	179	179	179	179	1978	1626	1626	MinHnL	.1.46	2	2	3	12	12	12	
9714	6714	Exxon	4.006	6	323	2276	2144	2144	16	472	IndAPL	.82	7	16	179	179	179	179	2474	114	114	MicroEq	.96	2	2	3	124	124	124	
F																		87	68	68	MicroRiver	1	4	4	37	12	12	12		
1016	55	Fabrg	.40	4	44	796	7	796	16	205	IndAPL	.82	7	16	179	179	179	179	2474	114	114	Micro	p.5	1	1	7016	7016	7016	7016	
64	273	FairCam	.29	6	166	43%	42%	42%	16	205	IndAPL	.82	7	16	179	179	179	179	2474	114	114	Micro	p.5	6	6	11	21	21	21	
614	416	FairInd	.29	14	190	736	634	634	16	205	IndAPL	.82	5	9	174	174	174	174	2474	114	114	Micro	p.5	6	6	11	21	21	21	
1013	724	FairMf	.50	6	91	814	814	814	16	205	IndAPL	.82	14	24	7613	7594	7594	7594	2474	114	114	Micro	p.5	14	14	11	11	11	11	
313	2	Falstaf	Brew	5	265	226	226	226	16	205	IndAPL	.82	12	454	454	454	454	2474	114	114	Micro	p.5	6	6	11	21	21	21		
1214	9%	Fanslect	.40	4	4	913	913	913	16	205	IndAPL	.82	9	46	33	33	33	33	2474	114	114	Micro	p.5	6	6	11	21	21	21	
1114	5%	FarWF	.44	6	4	614	614	614	16	472	IndAPL	.82	5	11	493	493	493	493	2474	114	114	Micro	Dta	7	7	416	216	216	216	
1214	214	Farah	4.44	6	8	814	8	814	16	472	IndAPL	.82	21	454	454	454	454	2474	114	114	Micro	Rb	1	1	1016	1016	1016	1016		

Frequency Rates

June 19, 1974

NEED A FAST,
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METALS PLATING?

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1. *What is the best way to learn?*

Recent Changes

238

1. *What is the primary purpose of the study?*

CROSSWORD *By Will Weng*

ACROSS

- 1 Singers
- 6 Wayside Inn fare
- 10 even keel
- 14 Musical instrument
- 15 Iranian coin
- 16 Arabian drink
- 17 Serve
- 18 Ones neither withdrawing nor outgoing
- 20 Capabilities
- 22 Black-ink item
- 23 Fit to be
- 24 Like some clouds
- 25 Updates a chart
- 26 Earlier than:
- 28 Prefix
- 29 Restricts
- 30 Dustin Hoffman role
- 32 Kind of acid
- 33 Trifles
- 37 "The Lady —"
- 38 Private teaching
- 40 Skillful
- 41 Doer: Suffix
- 42 Pato-chair material
- 43 Glove feature
- 47 Machete
- 48 Lloyd or Philip
- 49 Checkroom needs
- 54 Place for a blackboard
- 56 Empty
- 57 Got off
- 58 English composer
- 59 Irk
- 60 Capitol men: Abbr.
- 61 Look closely
- 62 Retreats
- 63 Certain tides
- 64 Brother
- 65 N.Z. tree
- 66 Express
- 67 Japanese cape
- 68 Use a crowbar
- 69 School subject: Abbr.
- 70 Guildhall statue
- 71 Kind of rule or pricing
- 72 Space
- 73 State: Abbr.
- 74 Time initials
- 75 Explosive
- 76 Theory
- 77 Condiment
- 78 Nomad
- 79 S.A. natives
- 80 — prosecuti
- 81 Done in
- 82 Gift: Browning
- 83 Fruit part
- 84 Space
- 85 S.A. natives
- 86 Overweight
- 87 Spring orators
- 88 Vestiges
- 89 Prepared to fire
- 90 Science rooms
- 91 Samuel's teacher
- 92 Overweight
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- 144 Hodgepodge
- 145 Spring orators
- 146 "the — gift": Browning
- 147 Daniel or Pat
- 148 Fruit part
- 149 Space
- 150 S.A. natives
- 151 Preserves
- 152 Carrick bend
- 153 Cuts of beef, in Scotland
- 154 Door sound

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- 2 Not on tape
- 3 Samoan warriors
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Argentina Is Sharp

Italy Escapes With 1-1 Draw

By Brian Glanville

VIENNA, June 19 (UPI)—Italy has won a more dramatic draw than it did today, a lucky goal produced aagainst a far superior Argentinian team. For much of the game, Argentina strolled and the ball about almost continuously. They were invariably the moral victors, and looked a spent and aging world Cup game.

result left the Italians in place. In Group Four, 1 behind Poland, which has the Argentine's first point of the tournament, boldly, indeed, the Argentines chose a team with four stars: Ruben Ayala, Ezequiel Mariano, Mario Kempes and Yazid, who last season 46 goals for Sporting Lis-

Portugal. This thoroughly ad the Italians, with their man for tactics, and their man-to-man marking. Pachetti, the huge left was pulled all over the field long-haired Ayala. Worse who Capello, essentially a inside forward, found virtually playing as a star, and not a very good against the lively, little man for the first 25 min-

utes scored the Argentinian goal after 19 minutes, onto the elegant Carlos Ba-

Argentina's resolute midfield, and driving the most past goalie Dino Zoff. Houseman and Babington ecstasy to the touch line less their joy to the Argentinian bench.

hundreds of Italian flags had been waving on the stands, making it seem more than Stuttgart, were killed. Not until after a Babington shot did fans belatedly move. It was moved up into mid-

field, and was Benetti the task of Houseman.

This he did most ineffectively, frequently maltreating the brava and lively Houseman in the most disgraceful way. Most deservedly, he was cautioned by the referee in the second half.

But Houseman, playing with his socks provocatively around his ankles, sturdily refused to be intimidated. He simply continued to take the ball up to Benetti, usually on the right wing, and beat him with superb speed and footwork.

Italy simply had no one to

match Houseman and the fair-haired Babington for their general excellence. Indeed, despite the loudly expressed Italian fears beforehand that Argentina would kick them off the field, it was Argentina which played football.

Argentina played from the first like a team determined to rise from the ashes of last Saturday's ineptitude against Poland. It quickly made the first chance of the match when Enrique Wolff, the blond right back, went past two Italians for a shot which Zoff was glad to turn round the near post.

After Houseman's goal, Argentina played with superb invention and confidence. Babington bestriding the midfield with almost infinite poise.

Poland heads the group with 4 points, one more than Italy, which drew 1-1 with Argentina.

Haiti, surprisingly strong in its first match against Italy last week, was completely taken apart by the Poles, who scored three goals in the first 30 minutes and led 5-0 at halftime.

Poland decided to take it easy after the interval and save their strength for the matches to come.

The 21,000 spectators in the 73,000-capacity Olympic Stadium rooted for Haiti throughout the match, but there was no stopping Poland.

The winner's star forward was Andrei Starmach, whose three goals today gave him four for the tournament and made him the top scorer.

United Press International

Dutch Held to 0-0 Tie by Sweden

From Wire Dispatches

TMUND, West Germany, June 19.—The situation in Group One remained wide open thanks to the tight defense of Sweden, which held the Netherlands to a tie today. The result left the Dutchmen

1/2 Cup Standings

Group One	G	W	L	T	For	Ag
Sweden	2	1	0	1	2	5
West Germany	2	1	0	1	2	5
Netherlands	2	0	2	0	1	1
Denmark	2	0	2	0	1	1

Group Two	G	W	L	T	For	Ag
Denmark	2	1	0	1	2	5
West Germany	2	1	0	1	2	5
Netherlands	2	0	2	0	1	1
Sweden	2	0	2	0	1	1

Group Three	G	W	L	T	For	Ag
Denmark	2	1	0	1	2	5
West Germany	2	1	0	1	2	5
Netherlands	2	0	2	0	1	1
Sweden	2	0	2	0	1	1

Group Four	G	W	L	T	For	Ag
Denmark	2	0	2	0	1	1
West Germany	2	0	2	0	1	1
Netherlands	2	0	2	0	1	1
Sweden	2	0	2	0	1	1

Group Five	G	W	L	T	For	Ag
Denmark	2	0	2	0	1	1
West Germany	2	0	2	0	1	1
Netherlands	2	0	2	0	1	1
Sweden	2	0	2	0	1	1

Group Six	G	W	L	T	For	Ag
Denmark	2	0	2	0	1	1
West Germany	2	0	2	0	1	1
Netherlands	2	0	2	0	1	1
Sweden	2	0	2	0	1	1

Group Seven	G	W	L	T	For	Ag
Denmark	2	0	2	0	1	1
West Germany	2	0	2	0	1	1
Netherlands	2	0	2	0	1	1
Sweden	2	0	2	0	1	1

Group Eight	G	W	L	T	For	Ag
Denmark	2	0	2	0	1	1
West Germany	2	0	2	0	1	1
Netherlands	2	0	2	0	1	1
Sweden	2	0	2	0	1	1

Group Nine	G	W	L	T	For	Ag
Denmark	2	0	2	0	1	1
West Germany	2	0	2	0	1	1
Netherlands	2	0	2	0	1	1
Sweden	2	0	2	0	1	1

Group Ten	G	W	L	T	For	Ag
Denmark	2	0	2	0	1	1
West Germany	2	0	2	0	1	1
Netherlands	2	0	2	0	1	1
Sweden	2	0	2	0	1	1

Group Eleven	G	W	L	T	For	Ag
Denmark	2	0	2	0	1	1
West Germany	2	0	2	0	1	1
Netherlands	2	0	2	0	1	1
Sweden	2	0	2	0	1	1

Group Twelve	G	W	L	T	For	Ag
Denmark	2	0	2	0	1	1
West Germany	2	0	2	0	1	1
Netherlands	2	0	2	0	1	1
Sweden	2	0	2	0	1	1

Group Thirteen	G	W	L	T	For	Ag
Denmark	2	0	2	0	1	1
West Germany	2	0	2	0	1	1
Netherlands	2	0	2	0	1	1
Sweden	2	0	2	0	1	1

Group Fourteen	G	W	L	T	For	Ag
Denmark	2	0	2	0	1	1
West Germany	2	0	2	0	1	1
Netherlands	2	0	2	0	1	1
Sweden	2	0	2	0	1	1

Group Fifteen	G	W	L	T	For	Ag
Denmark	2	0	2	0	1	1
West Germany	2	0	2	0	1	1
Netherlands	2	0	2	0	1	1
Sweden	2	0	2	0	1	1

Group Sixteen	G	W	L	T	For	Ag
Denmark	2	0	2	0	1	1
West Germany	2	0	2	0	1	1
Netherlands	2	0	2	0	1	1
Sweden	2	0	2	0	1	1

Group Seventeen	G	W	L	T	For	Ag
Denmark	2	0	2	0	1	1
West Germany	2	0	2	0	1	1
Netherlands	2	0	2	0	1	1
Sweden	2	0	2	0	1	1

Group Eighteen	G	W	L	T	For	Ag
Denmark	2	0	2	0	1	1
West Germany	2	0	2	0	1	1
Netherlands	2	0	2	0	1	1
Sweden	2	0	2	0	1	1

Group Nineteen	G	W	L	T	For	Ag
Denmark	2	0	2	0	1	1
West Germany	2	0	2	0	1	1
Netherlands	2	0	2	0	1	1
Sweden	2	0	2	0	1	1

Group Twenty	G	W	L	T	For	Ag
Denmark	2	0	2	0	1	1
West Germany	2	0	2	0	1	1
Netherlands	2	0	2	0	1	1
Sweden	2	0	2	0	1	1

Group Twenty-one	G	W	L	T	For	Ag
Denmark	2	0	2	0	1	1
West Germany	2	0	2	0	1	1
Netherlands	2	0	2	0	1	1
Sweden	2	0	2	0	1	1

Group Twenty-two	G	W	L	T	For	Ag
Denmark	2	0	2	0	1	1
West Germany	2	0	2	0	1	1
Netherlands	2	0	2	0	1	1
Sweden	2	0	2	0	1	1

Group Twenty-three	G	W	L	T	For	Ag
Denmark	2	0	2	0	1	1

